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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

NOVEMBER 1985

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JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Whether a person is preparing to enter the world of work for the first time, reentering the labor force after an absence or is unemployed, many questions arise about finding a job. Some make long-range plans that may include college or other long-term training. Others look more to the immediate future and need to know where the jobs will be during the next few years.

Estimates of employment opportunities by occupation through 1987 recently have been completed. Shown in the table below are the 15 occupational groupings that are projected to have the highest number of annual openings for workers through 1987 in South Dakota.

Each of the occupational areas listed is actually a cluster of occupations that require relatively similar skills, education and experience. This allows the job seeker to look at more than one option since the job skills needed for one occupation within the cluster are usually transferable to another occupation within that cluster. For example, the farm occupations category actually includes the individual occupations of farmers, farm managers, farm workers, farm equipment operators and supervisors that are farm, forestry or agriculture related.

The number of openings expected in the near future are classified into one of two categories: openings due to growth or openings due to replacement.

Openings due to growth show overall employment change within an occupational cluster and are a result of positive or negative growth within the industries that employ those occupations. Positive growth results in new job openings while negative

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
1984-1987

Occupation	Annual Openings: Growth	Replacement	Total
Farm Occupations	-152	2,319	2,167
General Sales	384	1,117	1,501
Food Service	51	813	864
Administrators and Managers	-41	773	732
Secretaries and Stenographers	133	412	545
Education/Teachers	-58	592	534
Janitors and Cleaners	-22	477	455
General Accounting and Bookkeeping Clerks	96	335	431
Sales Managers and Supervisors	52	370	422
Cooks and Bakers	12	316	328
Child Care Workers	75	242	317
Trades Helpers	24	240	264
Office Clerks	-38	298	260
Maids and Housekeepers	-51	301	250
Financial Clerks	128	102	230

Source: South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, 12/85.

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growth results in an overall decline in employment within those occupations.

Some of the occupational categories listed in the table will have a significant number of openings through 1987 because of growth within the industries that employ those occupations. For example, there are an anticipated 230 annual openings for financial clerks through 1987. Approximately 56 percent of those openings will be due to growth. The remainder of the openings for financial clerks will be due to replacement. Openings due to replacement are job opportunities resulting from employees separating from the labor force for reasons including death, illness or retirement. This accounts for most of the openings anticipated through 1987.

The significance of replacement openings can be shown by examining the anticipated number of openings within farm occupations. Farming occupations are expected to decrease by 152 jobs a year. However, approximately 2,100 annual openings are still expected through 1987 because of the more than 2,300 openings caused by replacement needs. The number of replacement openings appears high because the farm occupations cluster is much larger than the other clusters and because of the high rate of people leaving this occupational group. Employment opportunities in this area are limited, however. Many of these openings are not available to the general public, as they are usually filled by family members.

Even though the number of farm owners and tenants is expected to decrease dramatically, employment increases in other farm occupations are expected to partially offset this decline. Larger farms, even with increases in technology, will still require some additional farm workers and equipment operators.

General sales occupations are estimated to have the second highest number of annual openings after farm occupations. Sales occupations, however, will have the greatest number of yearly openings due to growth, 384. More than one of four sales openings will be new positions, created through growth, while 1,117 will be annual replacement openings.

The occupational clusters listed in Table I are those which are expected to provide the greatest number of openings through 1987. For those persons looking to the immediate future, the information can be used to determine what occupational groups will provide the greatest number of employment opportunities.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN NOVEMBER 1985

Nonfarm wage and salaried employment in the state totaled 243,100 in November 1985. This was down 4,500 from the November 1984 level, which was the highest November nonfarm employment level recorded. Despite the over-the-year drop in employment, six of the eight major industry groups posted employment gains. Only manufacturing and mining noted employment declines.

Employment levels in the transportation/communication/public utilities and the construction industry increased by 500 each over November 1984 levels. These were the largest over-the-year increases among South Dakota's major industries. The increase in construction employment was mainly caused by a rise in heavy construction activity involving sewer and pipeline work. An increase of 300 workers in the transportation sector of the transportation/communication/public utilities industry pushed employment in this industry to 12,600 in November.

On a month-to-month basis, nonfarm employment fell by 2,400 jobs from October to November. A decrease has taken place every year for the past 10 years during this time. This is a result of normal seasonal employment declines in the construction, services and wholesale/retail trade industries. The extremely cold and snowy November in South Dakota slowed economic activity in the state. Slack work periods in the manufacturing industry also contributed to the decrease.

Employment decreased by 900 in the construction industry as a result of the early onset of cold weather. This is a higher-than-average decline as October to November employment decreases in the construction industry have averaged approximately 650 a year during the last five years.

The services industry, specifically the hotels/amusement/personal and business sector, also showed a seasonal decline in employment. Total employment in this industry fell by 800 from October to November. The wholesale/retail trade industry employment exhibited a greater than normal seasonal decrease of 700. Most of this decrease occurred in eating and drinking establishments as the severe winter weather may have kept people at home.

The winter weather which drove down temperatures had the opposite affect on South Dakota's unemployment rate which rose to 5.7 percent. Jobless South Dakotans numbered 19,502 in November compared to 15,900 last month and 15,144 one year ago.

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	November 1985 (1)				November 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	116,097,000	108,282,000	7,815,000	6.7 (3)	114,115,000	106,246,000	7,869,000	6.0 (3)
South Dakota	342,800	323,300	19,500	5.7	341,700	326,600	15,100	4.4
Sioux Falls MSA	71,710	68,008	3,702	5.2	68,655	66,742	1,913	2.8
Aurora	1,418	1,393	25	1.8	1,401	1,372	29	2.1
Beadle	9,199	8,735	464	5.0	9,552	9,167	385	4.0
Bennett	1,448	1,406	42	2.9	1,232	1,199	33	2.7
Bon Homme	3,012	2,808	204	6.8	3,764	3,547	217	5.8
Brookings	14,478	13,468	1,010	7.0	14,480	13,324	1,156	8.0
Brown	19,403	18,288	1,115	5.7	19,822	18,896	926	4.7
Brule	3,153	3,029	124	3.9	2,843	2,751	92	3.2
Buffalo	430	348	82	19.1	543	425	118	21.7
Butte	3,531	3,340	191	5.4	3,684	3,561	123	3.3
Campbell	765	734	31	4.1	745	720	25	3.4
Charles Mix	3,829	3,627	202	5.3	3,767	3,635	132	3.5
Clark	1,823	1,716	107	5.9	1,679	1,610	69	4.1
Clay	6,438	5,918	520	8.1	5,623	5,406	217	3.9
Codington	11,107	10,374	733	6.6	10,783	9,851	932	8.6
Corson	1,237	1,137	100	8.1	1,270	1,174	96	7.6
Custer	2,436	2,287	149	6.1	2,448	2,339	109	4.5
Davison	9,527	9,107	420	4.4	9,616	9,298	318	3.3
Day	2,991	2,780	211	7.1	3,012	2,853	159	5.3
Deuel	1,989	1,749	240	12.1	1,853	1,699	154	8.3
Dewey	1,784	1,671	113	6.3	1,791	1,657	134	7.5
Douglas	1,740	1,660	80	4.6	1,720	1,675	45	2.6
Edmunds	1,846	1,764	82	4.4	1,918	1,862	56	2.9
Fall River	3,241	3,123	118	3.6	3,433	3,323	110	3.2
Faulk	1,181	1,072	109	9.2	1,321	1,301	20	1.5
Grant	4,332	4,105	227	5.2	4,469	4,221	248	5.5
Gregory	2,420	2,280	140	5.8	2,453	2,410	43	1.8
Haakon	1,503	1,439	64	4.3	1,194	1,172	22	1.8
Hamlin	2,153	2,006	147	6.8	2,211	2,050	161	7.3
Hand	1,949	1,853	96	4.9	1,941	1,867	74	3.8
Hanson	1,029	969	60	5.8	1,019	943	76	7.5
Harding	635	630	5	0.8	665	660	5	0.8
Hughes	8,598	8,103	495	5.8	8,101	7,810	291	3.6
Hutchinson	3,927	3,767	160	4.1	4,234	4,066	168	4.0
Hyde	820	784	36	4.4	743	721	22	3.0
Jackson	1,115	1,062	53	4.8	1,214	1,143	71	5.8
Jerauld	1,284	1,200	84	6.5	1,152	1,138	14	1.2
Jones	543	507	36	6.6	562	537	25	4.4
Kingsbury	3,344	3,169	175	5.2	3,437	3,323	114	3.3
Lake	5,778	5,349	429	7.4	5,696	5,430	266	4.7
Lawrence	9,591	9,174	417	4.3	9,833	9,292	541	5.5
Lincoln	6,531	6,116	415	6.4	6,412	6,142	270	4.2
Lyman	1,435	1,357	78	5.4	1,367	1,307	60	4.4
McCook	2,633	2,495	138	5.2	2,907	2,576	331	11.4
McPherson	1,521	1,359	162	10.7	1,463	1,436	27	1.8
Marshall	1,948	1,772	176	9.0	1,906	1,799	107	5.6
Meade	6,787	6,358	429	6.3	6,311	6,029	282	4.5
Mellette	655	577	78	11.9	704	652	52	7.4
Miner	1,704	1,580	124	7.3	1,799	1,656	143	7.9
Minnehaha	71,710	68,008	3,702	5.2	68,655	66,742	1,913	2.8
Moody	3,638	3,465	173	4.8	3,621	3,415	206	5.7
Pennington	41,486	39,183	2,303	5.6	43,446	41,807	1,639	3.8
Perkins	2,225	2,161	64	2.9	2,090	2,050	40	1.9
Potter	1,712	1,599	113	6.6	1,808	1,718	90	5.0
Roberts	4,113	3,846	267	6.5	4,324	4,049	275	6.4
Sanborn	1,220	1,156	64	5.2	1,236	1,193	43	3.5
Shannon	3,201	2,939	262	8.2	2,905	2,659	246	8.5
Spink	3,318	3,196	122	3.7	3,531	3,370	161	4.6
Stanley	1,147	1,080	67	5.8	1,388	1,310	78	5.6
Sully	639	628	11	1.7	625	616	9	1.4
Todd	2,470	2,290	180	7.3	2,109	1,990	119	5.6
Tripp	3,195	2,991	204	6.4	2,897	2,743	154	5.3
Turner	3,948	3,721	227	5.7	3,857	3,691	166	4.3
Union	4,933	4,611	322	6.5	5,403	5,066	337	6.2
Walworth	3,042	2,876	166	5.5	2,922	2,846	76	2.6
Yankton	9,662	9,149	513	5.3	9,726	9,274	452	4.6
Ziebach	869	825	44	5.1	1,066	999	67	6.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 7.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

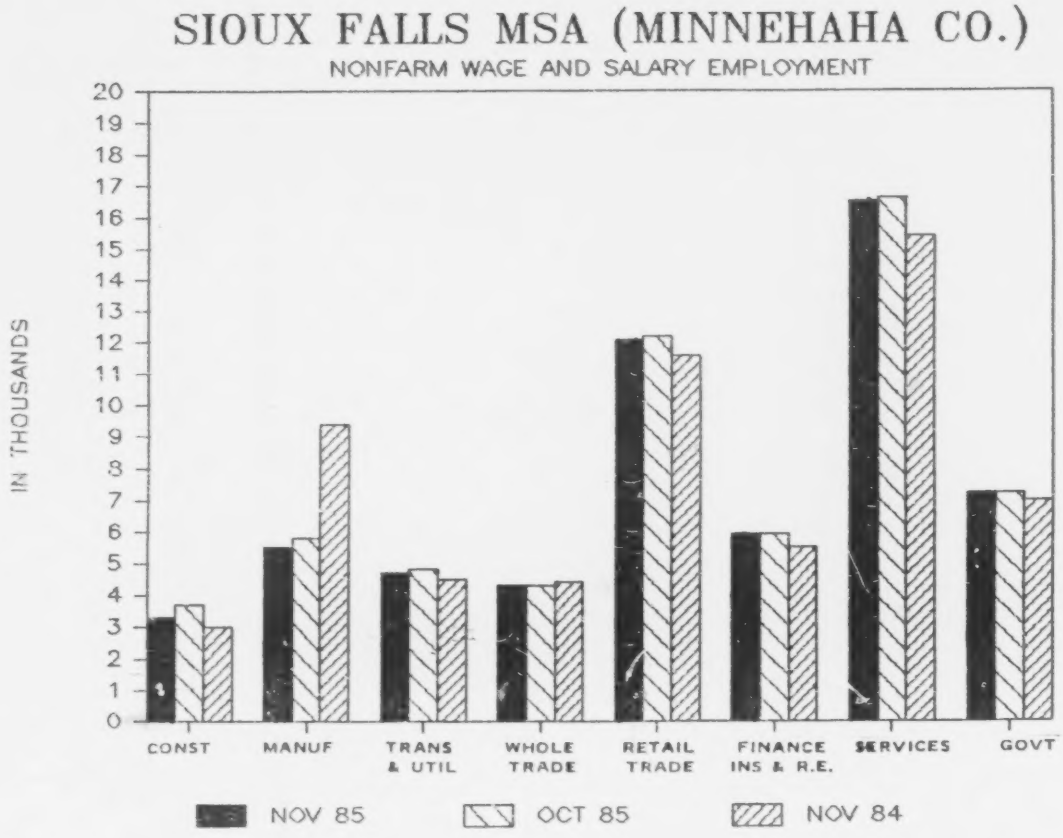
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	243.1	245.5	247.6	-1.0	-1.8
MINING	2.3	2.4	2.6	-4.2	-11.5
CONSTRUCTION	10.1	11.0	9.6	-8.2	5.2
MANUFACTURING	22.9	23.6	28.9	-3.0	-20.8
Durable Goods	12.9	13.0	15.8	-.8	-18.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.3	7.3	10.3	.0	-29.1
Nondurable Goods	10.1	10.6	13.2	-4.7	-23.5
Food & Kindred Products	5.1	5.4	8.0	-5.6	-36.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.7	2.7	2.7	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.6	12.7	12.1	-.8	4.1
Transportation	7.5	7.6	7.2	-1.3	4.2
Communication & Public Utilities	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	64.5	65.2	64.4	-1.1	.2
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.8	16.2	-.6	-3.1
Durable Goods	6.7	6.7	6.9	.0	-2.9
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.1	9.2	.0	-1.1
Retail Trade	48.8	49.4	48.3	-1.2	1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.4	13.4	13.2	.0	1.5
SERVICES	58.3	59.1	57.9	-1.4	.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.3	14.9	14.5	-4.0	-1.4
Medical and Health	22.5	22.5	22.2	.0	1.4
Educational, Membership & Social	18.0	18.2	18.0	-1.1	.0
GOVERNMENT	58.9	58.1	58.7	1.4	.3
Federal	10.6	10.6	10.3	.0	2.9
State	16.5	16.3	16.2	1.2	1.9
State Education	8.2	8.0	8.2	2.5	.0
Local	31.8	31.2	32.2	1.9	-1.2
Local Education	18.1	17.9	17.6	1.1	2.8

TABLE 3



	NOV. 1985	OCT. 198[illegible]	NOV. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	59.5	60.5	60.8	-1.7	-2.1
1/ MINING	---	---	---	---	---
CONSTRUCTION	3.3	3.7	3.0	-10.8	10.0
MANUFACTURING	5.5	5.8	9.4	-5.2	-41.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.7	4.8	4.5	-2.1	4.4
TRADE	16.4	16.5	15.9	-.6	3.1
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.4	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade	12.1	12.2	11.6	-.8	4.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5.9	5.9	5.5	.0	7.3
SERVICES	16.5	16.6	15.4	-.6	7.1
GOVERNMENT	7.2	7.2	7.0	.0	2.9

The figures in Tables 2 and 3 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 4

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$285.74	$296.21	$310.73	38.2	40.3	42.8	$ 7.48	$ 7.35	$ 7.26
Durable Goods.....	298.69	308.35	293.53	40.2	41.5	41.4	7.43	7.43	7.09
Nondurable Goods.....	266.46	279.08	333.02	35.2	38.6	44.7	7.57	7.23	7.45
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing.....	$264.98	$270.72	$336.80	37.8	38.4	48.6	$ 7.01	$ 7.05	$ 6.93

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	325.5	324.5	315.3	.3	3.2
Food & Beverages....	302.5	302.1	296.6	.1	2.0
Housing.....	354.4	353.8	341.2	.2	3.9
Apparel.....	211.1	209.6	205.7	.7	2.6
Transportation.....	320.9	319.7	315.5	.4	1.7
Medical Care.....	410.5	408.3	385.5	.5	6.5
Entertainment.....	268.4	266.8	258.3	.6	3.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984
Sex, Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1,778	973	1,042	60.3	50.3	49.6
Female	1,169	963	1,059	39.7	49.7	50.4
Race, Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2,666	1,717	1,877	90.5	88.7	89.3
Nonwhite	281	219	224	9.5	11.3	10.7
Age, Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2,238	1,449	1,519	75.9	74.8	72.3
Over 45	709	487	582	24.1	25.2	27.7
[2] Industry, Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	40	24	28	1.4	1.2	1.3
Construction	582	194	248	19.7	10.0	11.8
Manufacturing	943	673	701	32.0	34.8	33.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	98	64	82	3.3	3.3	3.9
Trade	574	430	358	19.5	22.2	17.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64	57	64	2.2	2.9	3.0
Services	464	369	476	15.7	19.1	22.7
Government	182	125	144	6.2	6.5	6.9
[2] Occupation, Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	330	269	293	11.2	13.9	13.9
Clerical and Sales	486	413	394	16.5	21.3	18.8
Services	330	224	239	11.2	11.6	11.1
Processing	102	53	75	3.5	2.7	3.6
Machine Trade	148	88	103	5.0	4.5	4.9
Benchwork	499	416	388	16.9	21.5	18.5
Structural Work	750	298	388	25.4	15.4	18.5
Other	302	175	221	10.2	9.0	10.5
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	602	343	441	20.4	17.7	21.0
3-4 Weeks	417	216	321	14.1	11.2	15.3
5-14 Weeks	1,111	816	879	37.7	42.1	41.6
15 Weeks & Over	817	561	460	27.7	29.0	21.9

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

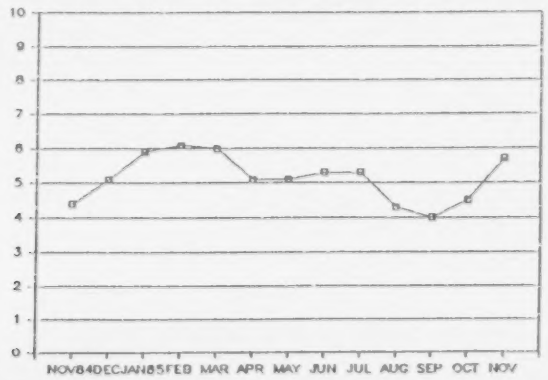


TABLE 7

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	3,156	2,256	2,443	39.9	29.2
B. Weeks Claimed	9,931	10,036	8,631	-1.0	15.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$827,587	$786,836	$816,803	5.2	1.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$33,405,700	$32,025,900	$27,124,100	4.3	23.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,103	7,403	5,796	-17.6	5.3
F. Nonag Placements	2,646	4,260	3,142	-37.9	-15.8
G. Nonag Job Openings	3,302	4,812	3,477	-31.4	-5.0

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

TABLE 8

JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	November 1985 People	November 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed	24	$5,527
I. Partial Employment	88	$6,118

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

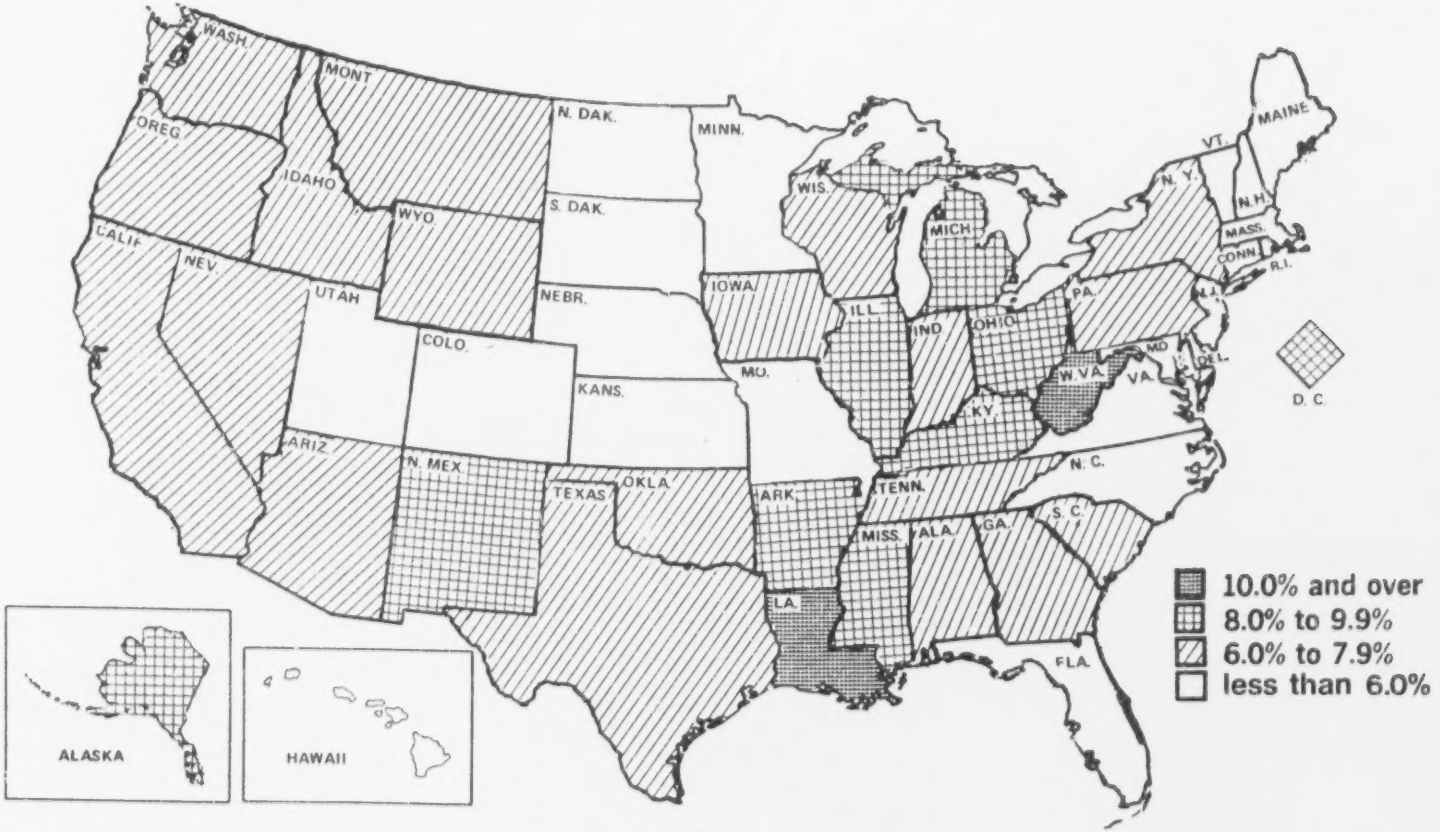
F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1985



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Approximately 7,100 South Dakota jobs are related to the export of manufactured goods to other states and countries. This is according to a recently-released report by the Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce which details this information for 1983.

Those 7,100 jobs accounted for 2.2 percent of the total civilian employment and 3.1 percent of the total private sector employment in the state. On the national level, export-related jobs constituted 4.3 percent of the total civilian employment and 5.7 percent of all private sector employment.

Exports accounted for 5.4 percent of the total manufacturing employment in South Dakota. This includes 700 jobs in manufacturing plants producing the finished goods for direct export. Manufacturing plants and administrative offices furnishing material inputs and services to the exporting plants also account for an additional 700 jobs.

There were 5,700 employees in nonmanufacturing industries that supply materials and services supporting manufactured exports. This mainly included employment in trade, business, transportation, communication and utilities, agriculture and mining industries.

Source: Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Release CB-85-187.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

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NOTE

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

December 1985 Published January, 1986

1985 NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN REVIEW

Employment increases in six of the eight major industry groups contributed to a 0.3 percent rise in nonfarm employment in 1985. It was a year of transition for nonfarm employment in South Dakota as the above normal growth rate, associated with the economic recovery in the last half of 1983 and all of 1984, slowed in 1985.

Annual average nonfarm employment in 1985 was 247,800. This was up 800 from the 1984 average. Annual averages are determined by averaging monthly employment levels in each of the eight major industry groups. These averages can then be used to show the year-to-year employment change in each industry. The following is a review of those changes.

Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Leads Growth

The finance/insurance/real estate industry led all South Dakota industries both in terms of percentage growth and the number of new jobs. Employment in this industry grew by 800 jobs or 6.1 percent to 13,900 in 1985. With the addition of approximately 1,500 new jobs over the last two years, this industry increasingly plays a more important part of the South Dakota economy.

Services Also Adds 800 Jobs

The services industry employment also continued to grow in 1985, although at a slower rate than in 1984. Employment increases occurred in all sectors of this industry and resulted in the addition of 800 jobs. The services industry employed an average of 58,600 persons in 1985 which is 24 percent of the nonfarm employment in the state.

Although increases were noted in all sectors of the services industry, business services had a positive influence on the work force. Employment in the hotels, amusement, personal and business services sector rose by 200 in 1985.

Government Employment Up Slightly

Government employment grew by 0.9 percent in 1985. Employment increases of 200 in the local education sector and 300 in the state government sector resulted in a job increase of 500 overall. Some of the increase in state government was caused by operational changes in the summer youth employment program. More youth were hired and the program was extended for an additional month.

Transportation and Public Utilities Grows 3.3 Percent

Transportation and public utility employment, which decreased in 1984, was up 3.3 percent to 12,700 in 1985. An increase of 300 jobs in the transportation sector accounted for the majority of the increase. This increase is largely a result of new firms entering the marketplace to transport commodities and manufactured products.

After experiencing employment losses in 1984, the communication and public utilities sector added 100 jobs in 1985. These new jobs are related to increased consumer demand and new firms entering the communications market.

Wholesale and Retail Trade Employment Increases

The trade industry in South Dakota grew 0.5 percent in 1985 and added 500 jobs. Wholesale and retail trade employment was 65,600 in 1985, and accounted for more than 26 percent of the state's nonfarm work force.

The retail trade sector grew 1.4 percent with the addition of 700 jobs in 1985. Employment in the wholesale trade sector fell by 400. This decline occurred in the second half of 1985 as wholesalers distributing products to retail outlets strove for efficiency through centralization.

Construction Employment Up Slightly

Construction employment increased for the third year in a row. Employment rose by 200 jobs in 1983, by 500 jobs in 1984 and by 100 jobs again in 1985. Commercial building construction and rural water system construction provided much of the 1985 increase.

Mining Employment Falls

Lower prices for precious metals, oil and gas, plus a limited demand for road construction materials such as sand and gravel, resulted in a decrease in employment in the mining industry. Employment fell by 300 to 2,400. Employment levels were fairly strong in the beginning of 1985 but weakened in the second half of the year.

Manufacturing Industry Employment Declines

Manufacturing employment fell between 1984 and 1985. Declines were noted in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors as employment decreased by 1,800. The impact of the national economy, international competition and smaller farm incomes resulted in reduced demand for products and slack work periods for many manufacturing firms. Though limited in number, labor disputes also effected the manufacturing industry's yearly average employment.

Many manufacturing firms that expanded in South Dakota during the past few years underwent a transition in 1985. This transition was from periods of high initial employment in 1984 to lower, more stable work force levels as they settled into their niche in the marketplace in 1985. Annual average employment in the manufacturing industry was 27,400 in 1985.

1985 SOUTH DAKOTA
ANNUAL AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY

	1984	1985	Percentage Change
TOTAL	247.0	247.8	0.3
MINING	2.7	2.4	-11.1
CONSTRUCTION	9.3	9.4	1.1
MANUFACTURING	29.2	27.4	-6.2
Durable Goods	16.2	15.1	-6.8
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10.7	9.3	-13.1
Nondurable Goods	13.0	12.3	-5.4
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	6.9	-10.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.7	3.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.3	12.7	3.3
Transportation	7.1	7.4	4.2
Communication & Public Utilities	5.2	5.3	1.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	65.3	65.6	0.5
Wholesale Trade	16.8	16.4	-2.4
Durable Goods	7.5	7.4	-1.3
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.0	-3.2
Retail Trade	48.5	49.2	1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.1	13.9	6.1
SERVICES	57.8	58.6	1.4
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15.4	15.6	1.3
Medical and Health	22.5	22.6	0.4
Educational, Membership & Social	16.8	17.0	1.2
GOVERNMENT	57.2	57.7	0.9
Federal	10.4	10.3	-1.0
State	15.8	16.1	1.9
State Education	7.3	7.3	0.0
Local	31.0	31.3	1.0
Local Education	17.3	17.5	1.2

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN DECEMBER 1985

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota totaled 245,600 in the last month of 1985. This was a decrease of 0.2 percent or 500 jobs from the December 1984 level.

Even with the overall decline, every major industry, except mining and manufacturing showed over-the-year increases in employment. The decline of 2,900 jobs over the year, in the durable goods sector of manufacturing, offset the gains made in the state's other industries.

The services industry noted an increase of 900 jobs from the December 1984 level. The medical and health sector of this industry accounted for most of this increase with the addition of 500 jobs from December 1984 to December 1985.

The transportation and public utilities industry noted a 400 job increase over the year. Employment increases in the local transportation and trucking and warehousing sectors accounted for approximately three-quarters of the total increase.

Heavy snowfalls resulted in a higher level of construction employment in 1985. Construction employment was 300 higher in December of 1985 than in December 1984.

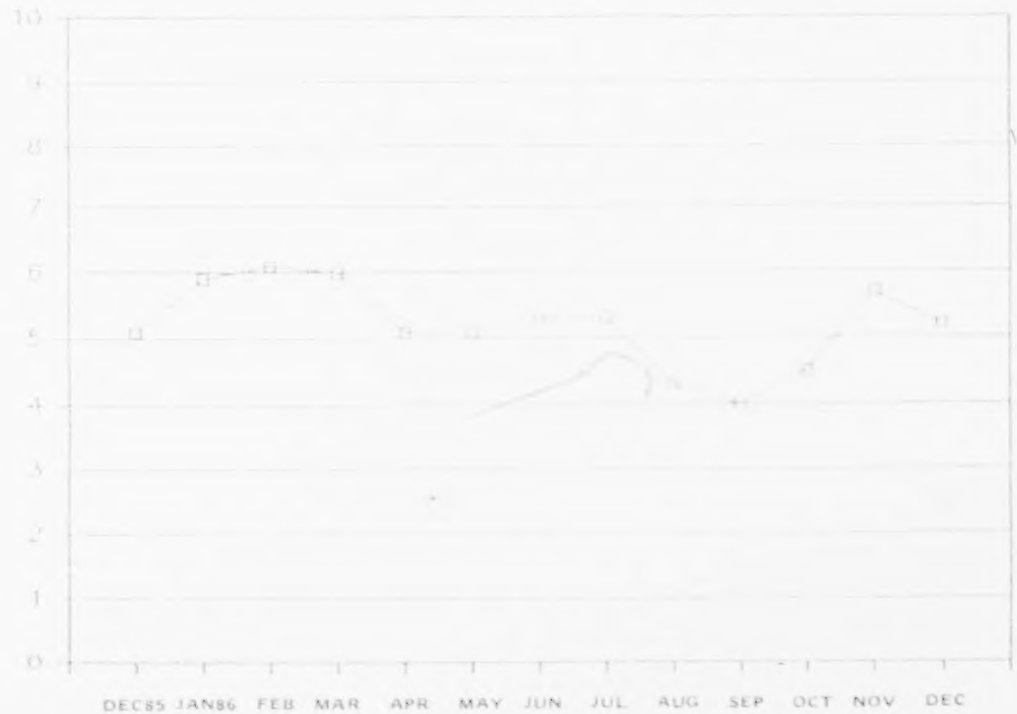
This is attributed mainly to the retention of workers for snow removal.

On a month-to-month basis, nonfarm employment rose by 0.2 percent or 600 jobs from the November level to 245,600. Nonfarm employment typically drops from November to December as a result of seasonal employment declines in the construction and mining industries. The return of workers involved in a labor dispute in the manufacturing industry offset the impact of these traditional declines on total nonfarm employment. Manufacturing employment was up 2,700 from November.

Construction employment declined by 1,600 and mining noted a drop of 200 from November to December 1985. Government employment also decreased by 200 over-the-month. The remaining major industries noted only minor employment changes.

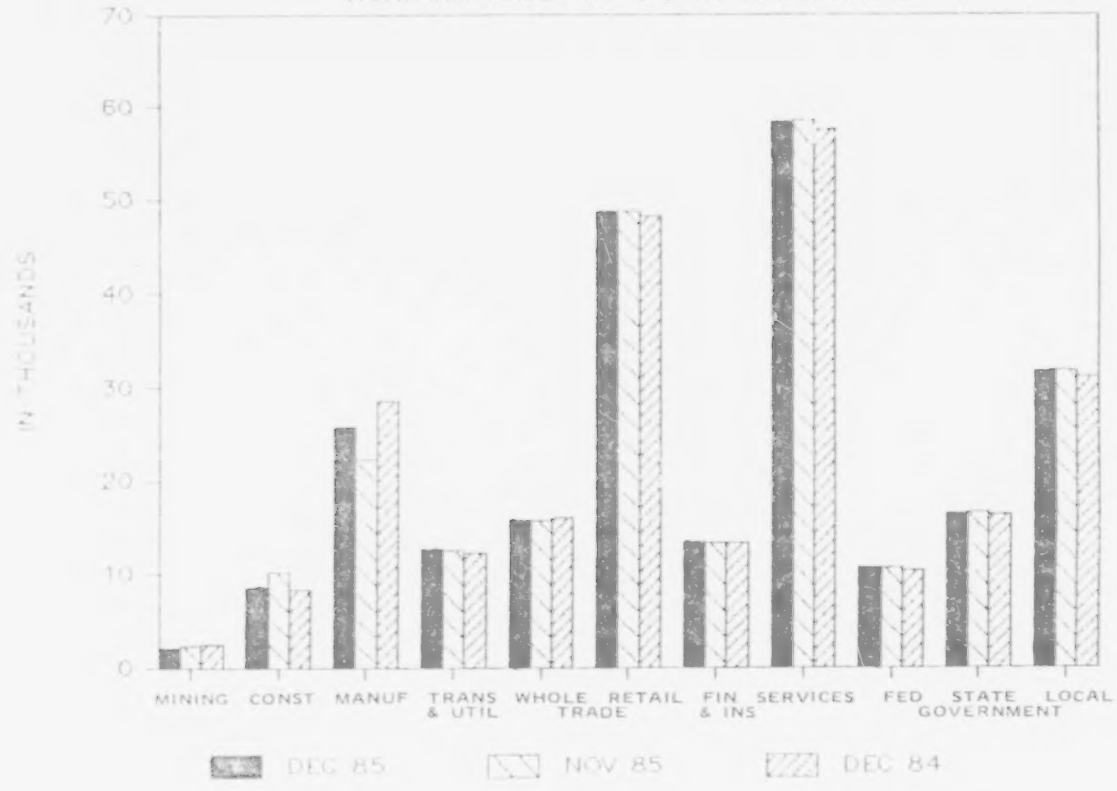
South Dakota posted an unemployment rate of 5.2 percent in December 1985. This is down one-half percent from the November rate. This drop was caused by two factors. Cold December weather curtailed job hunting activity in the state, which resulted in many people dropping out of the labor force. Also after larger than normal layoffs in November, fewer additional workers were laid-off in December.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



SOUTH DAKOTA

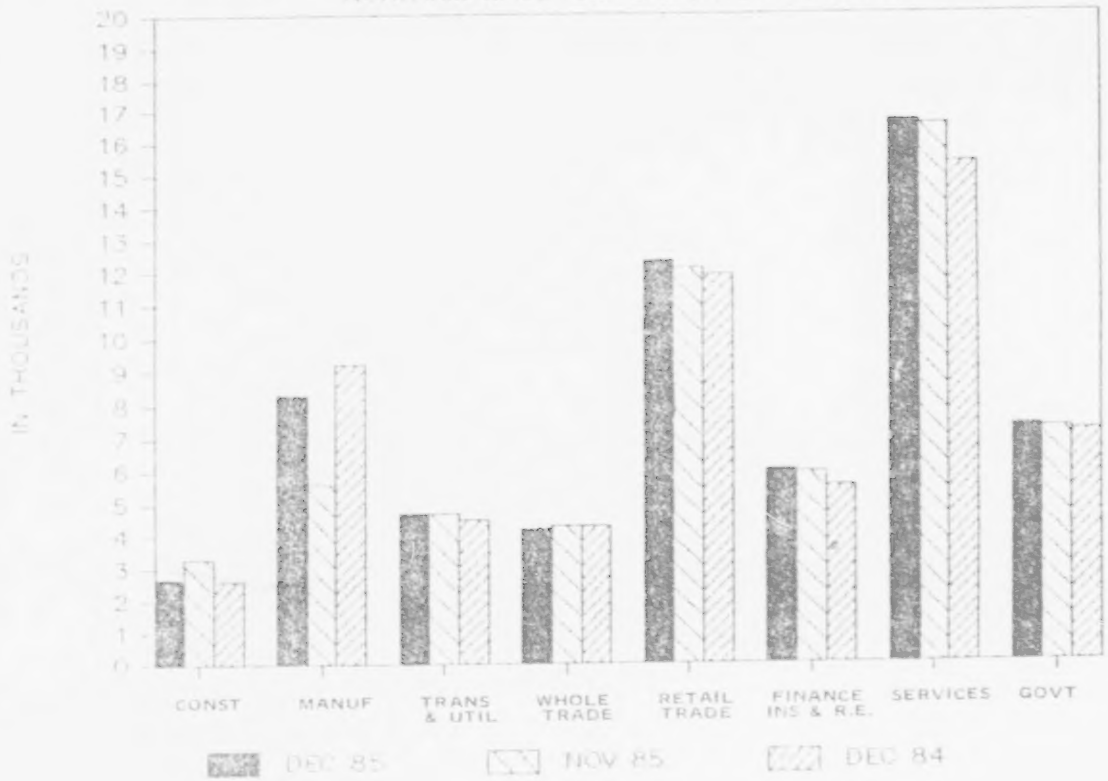
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	243.6	243.0	244.1	.2	-.2
MINING	2.2	2.4	2.5	-8.3	-12.0
CONSTRUCTION	8.6	10.2	8.3	-15.7	3.6
MANUFACTURING	25.6	22.9	28.5	11.8	-10.2
Durable Goods	12.8	12.8	15.7	.0	-18.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.5	7.3	10.3	2.7	-27.2
Nondurable Goods	12.8	10.1	12.9	26.7	-.8
Food & Kindred Products	7.9	5.1	7.6	54.9	3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.7	2.7	2.7	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.6	12.5	12.2	.8	3.3
Transportation	7.6	7.5	7.3	1.3	4.1
Communication & Public Utilities	5.0	5.0	4.9	.0	2.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	64.4	64.5	64.3	-.2	.2
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.7	16.0	.0	-1.9
Durable Goods	6.6	6.7	6.9	-1.5	-4.3
Nondurable Goods	9.0	9.0	9.2	.0	-2.2
Retail Trade	48.8	48.8	48.2	.0	1.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.4	13.3	13.3	.8	.8
SERVICES	58.3	58.4	57.4	-.2	1.6
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.1	14.4	14.0	-2.1	.7
Medical and Health	22.7	22.6	22.2	.4	2.3
Educational, Membership & Social	18.1	18.0	17.9	.6	1.1
GOVERNMENT	58.6	58.8	57.6	-.3	1.7
Federal	10.6	10.6	10.4	.0	1.9
State	16.4	16.5	16.2	-.6	1.2
State Education	8.1	8.2	8.2	-1.2	-1.2
Local	31.6	31.7	31.0	-.3	1.9
Local Education	18.2	18.1	17.9	.6	1.7

SIOUX FALLS MSA (MINNEHAHA CO.)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	62.1	60.0	60.7	3.5	2.3
1/ MINING	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION	2.7	3.3	2.6	-18.2	3.8
MANUFACTURING	8.3	5.6	9.2	48.2	-9.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.7	4.7	4.5	.0	4.4
TRADE	16.5	16.4	16.3	.6	1.2
Wholesale Trade	4.2	4.3	4.3	-2.3	-2.3
Retail Trade	12.3	12.1	11.9	1.7	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	6.0	5.9	5.5	1.7	9.1
SERVICES	16.6	16.5	15.3	.6	8.5
GOVERNMENT	7.3	7.2	7.1	1.4	2.8

The figures in Tables 1 and 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	December 1985 (1)				December 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	115,780,000	108,063,000	7,717,000	6.7 (3)	114,208,000	106,049,000	7,978,000	7.0 (3)
South Dakota	339,500	322,000	17,600	5.2	333,200	315,100	18,100	5.4
Sioux Falls MSA	71,688	68,679	3,009	4.2	68,856	65,773	3,083	4.5
Aurora	1,406	1,382	24	1.7	1,389	1,319	70	5.0
Beadle	9,134	8,754	380	4.2	9,436	9,056	380	4.0
Bennett	1,483	1,433	50	3.4	1,198	1,160	38	3.2
Bon Homme	2,989	2,829	160	5.4	3,639	3,437	202	5.6
Brookings	14,284	13,472	812	5.7	14,164	13,387	777	5.5
Brown	19,455	18,352	1,103	5.7	19,576	18,558	1,018	5.2
Brule	3,068	2,932	136	4.4	2,751	2,676	75	2.7
Buffalo	420	346	74	17.6	535	420	115	21.5
Butte	3,558	3,331	227	6.4	3,586	3,456	130	3.6
Campbell	786	721	65	8.3	789	697	92	11.7
Charles Mix	3,755	3,600	155	4.1	3,666	3,485	181	4.9
Clark	1,765	1,663	102	5.8	1,616	1,542	74	4.6
Clay	6,135	5,774	361	5.9	5,580	5,262	318	5.7
Codington	11,205	10,420	785	7.0	10,225	9,642	583	5.7
Corson	1,173	1,068	105	9.0	1,293	1,211	82	6.3
Custer	2,409	2,276	133	5.5	2,471	2,312	159	6.4
Davison	9,376	9,047	329	3.5	9,532	9,164	368	3.9
Day	2,911	2,716	195	6.7	3,063	2,803	260	8.5
Deuel	1,950	1,681	269	13.8	1,833	1,650	183	10.0
Dewey	1,776	1,654	122	6.9	1,733	1,605	128	7.4
Douglas	1,700	1,659	41	2.4	1,729	1,647	82	4.7
Edmunds	1,840	1,752	88	4.8	1,936	1,815	121	6.3
Fall River	3,140	2,973	167	5.3	3,336	3,215	121	3.6
Faulk	1,113	1,082	31	2.8	1,481	1,250	231	15.6
Grant	4,288	4,097	191	4.5	4,432	4,175	257	5.8
Gregory	2,331	2,252	79	3.4	2,379	2,319	60	2.5
Haakon	1,531	1,469	62	4.0	1,165	1,143	22	1.9
Hamlin	2,152	2,025	127	5.9	2,120	2,007	113	5.3
Hand	1,905	1,845	60	3.1	1,868	1,779	89	4.8
Hanson	1,007	966	41	4.1	978	906	72	7.4
Harding	716	651	65	9.1	654	649	5	0.8
Hughes	8,468	8,115	353	4.2	8,032	7,710	322	4.0
Hutchinson	3,983	3,775	208	5.2	4,131	3,979	152	3.7
Hyde	840	785	55	6.5	740	704	36	4.9
Jackson	1,084	1,013	71	6.5	1,189	1,107	82	6.9
Jerauld	1,211	1,183	28	2.3	1,109	1,095	14	1.3
Jones	552	506	46	8.3	524	480	44	8.4
Kingsbury	3,302	3,161	141	4.3	3,413	3,230	183	5.4
Lake	5,511	5,172	339	6.2	5,545	5,261	284	5.1
Lawrence	9,629	9,097	532	5.5	9,466	9,030	436	4.6
Lincoln	6,427	6,095	332	5.2	6,328	5,982	346	5.5
Lyman	1,377	1,291	86	6.2	1,320	1,252	68	5.2
McCook	2,629	2,453	176	6.7	2,677	2,514	163	6.1
McPherson	1,376	1,333	43	3.1	1,437	1,387	50	3.5
Marshall	1,888	1,745	143	7.6	1,960	1,787	173	8.8
Meade	6,716	6,293	423	6.3	6,076	5,777	299	4.9
Mellette	638	576	62	9.7	678	618	60	8.8
Miner	1,607	1,500	107	6.7	1,719	1,604	115	6.7
Minnehaha	71,688	68,679	3,009	4.2	68,856	65,773	3,083	4.5
Moody	3,586	3,422	164	4.6	3,543	3,331	212	6.0
Pennington	41,108	38,968	2,140	5.2	43,059	41,191	1,868	4.3
Perkins	2,206	2,163	43	1.9	2,077	2,017	60	2.9
Potter	1,657	1,592	65	3.9	1,729	1,679	50	2.9
Roberts	4,033	3,715	318	7.9	4,086	3,746	340	8.3
Sanborn	1,197	1,151	46	3.8	1,222	1,145	77	6.3
Shannon	3,349	3,101	248	7.4	2,758	2,520	238	8.6
Spink	3,229	3,043	186	5.8	3,393	3,275	118	3.5
Stanley	1,108	1,041	67	6.0	1,266	1,167	99	7.8
Sully	617	605	12	1.9	635	587	48	7.6
Todd	2,421	2,225	196	8.1	2,046	1,916	130	6.4
Tripp	3,116	2,971	145	4.7	2,801	2,702	99	3.5
Turner	3,866	3,647	219	5.7	3,761	3,571	190	5.1
Union	5,002	4,589	413	8.3	5,341	4,953	388	7.3
Walworth	3,015	2,865	150	5.0	2,982	2,830	152	5.1
Yankton	9,509	9,070	439	4.6	9,789	9,111	678	6.9
Ziebach	824	793	31	3.8	994	938	56	5.6

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.9 and 7.2 . The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 4

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	$329.13	$293.09	$320.73	42.8	39.5	43.4	$ 7.69	$ 7.42	$ 7.39
Durable Goods	312.60	301.51	310.73	42.3	40.8	42.8	7.39	7.39	7.26
Nondurable Goods	346.03	280.13	334.91	43.2	37.5	44.3	8.01	7.47	7.56
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing	$354.03	$264.75	$335.11	45.8	37.5	47.0	$ 7.73	$ 7.06	$ 7.13

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items	326.6	325.5	315.3	.3	3.6
Food & Beverages	303.6	302.5	296.3	.4	2.5
Housing	355.0	354.4	340.9	.2	4.1
Apparel	211.2	211.1	205.2	.0	2.9
Transportation	323.2	320.9	316.1	.7	2.2
Medical Care	413.0	410.5	387.5	.6	6.6
Entertainment	269.0	268.4	259.0	.2	3.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984
Sex, Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	3,361	1,778	1,967	71.9	60.3	61.7
Female	1,311	1,169	1,222	28.1	39.7	38.3
Race, Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	4,319	2,666	2,914	92.4	90.5	91.4
Nonwhite	353	281	275	7.6	9.5	8.6
Age, Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,689	2,238	2,416	79.0	75.9	75.8
Over 45	983	709	773	21.0	24.1	24.2
[2] Industry, Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	150	40	103	3.2	1.4	3.2
Construction	1,436	582	759	30.7	19.7	23.8
Manufacturing	1,227	943	888	26.3	32.0	27.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	159	98	130	3.4	3.3	4.1
Trade	828	574	519	17.7	19.5	16.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	83	64	65	1.8	2.2	2.0
Services	560	464	556	12.0	15.7	17.4
Government	229	182	169	4.9	6.2	5.3
[2] Occupation, Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	372	330	318	8.0	11.2	10.0
Clerical and Sales	519	486	476	11.1	16.5	14.9
Services	428	330	302	9.2	11.2	9.5
Processing	113	102	97	2.4	3.5	3.0
Machine Trade	220	148	143	4.7	5.0	4.5
Benchwork	615	499	456	13.2	16.9	14.3
Structural Work	1,779	750	983	38.1	25.4	30.8
Other	626	302	414	13.4	10.2	13.0
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	948	602	714	20.3	20.4	22.4
3-4 Weeks	934	417	571	20.0	14.1	17.9
5-14 Weeks	1,792	1,111	1,230	38.4	37.7	38.6
15 Weeks & Over	998	817	674	21.4	27.7	21.1

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 7

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	3,444	3,156	3,193	9.1	7.9
B. Weeks Claimed	17,414	9,931	12,035	75.3	44.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,467,082	$827,587	$960,751	77.3	52.7
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$32,083,300	$33,405,700	$26,286,100	-4.0	22.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,592	6,103	4,984	-8.4	12.2
F. Nonag Placements	3,324	2,646	2,793	25.6	19.0
G. Nonag Job Openings	3,521	3,302	3,112	6.6	13.1

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

TABLE 8

JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	December 1985 People	December 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed	23	$4,008
I. Partial Employment	134	$7,649

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

The 1980 census defined the farm population as those persons living in rural areas on farms of one or more acres from which at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold. The following information is based on a sample count.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Approximately 16.3 percent of the total population of 690,768 in 1980 were classified as living on farms. This accounts for 113,854 people.

There was an average of 3.46 persons per farm family household. Farm householders were predominently men. Only 860 of the 31,383 farm family households were headed by women.

Of the farm population, 50,402 persons were employed. Self-employed and unpaid family workers accounted for 64.2 percent of those workers. Approximately 27.2 percent were employed in wage and salary jobs away from the farm. The remaining 8.6 percent worked in wage and salaried jobs on farms.

Source: 1980 Census, PC80-1-C43 South Dakota.

For this and other information contact:

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